

NUCLEAR POWER ECOLOGY

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Nuclear power is one of the least damaging sources of energy for the environment, and the green movement must accept its expansion if the world is to avoid dangerous climate change, some of the world's leading conservation biologists have warned.

Rising demand for energy will place ever greater burdens on the natural world, threatening its rich biodiversity, unless societies accept nuclear power as a key part of the "energy mix", they said. And so the environmental movement and pressure groups such as Friends of the Earth and Greenpeace should drop their opposition to the building of nuclear power stations.[1]

Making the decision to build a nuclear power plant in the country, the most affected by the Chernobyl disaster - the act of the highest responsibility and deep sound strategy for decades to come. It is important that each of us, regardless of occupation, status, political affiliation, place of residence and weighed correctly understood the motives of the decision.

This account of energy, particularly with a forecast for the future. Today, our power transferred to gas - among other things, the import. Local sources - peat, wood, waste, hydro - limited both in scope and possible utilization for these purposes. Renewable solar and wind energy for our climate is problematic and costly. Nevertheless, in recent years mini-CHP, mini-hydro, biogas plants, wind turbines, solar panels are built. [3, c.96]

Currently, all the international community has entered a period of deficits and significant structural changes and consumption of energy resources, said in his speech, Deputy Minister of Energy of the Republic of Belarus M.I. Mikhadyuk. The rise in prices of imported energy for the country becomes a major factor in its sustainable economic development. The country does not have its own fuel and energy resources to the extent necessary. Their share in the energy balance of the order of 20.6%. In this regard, the country held public policies aimed at involving the fuel balance of local and alternative fuels, implemented a number of policy documents and government programs aimed at increasing the country's energy security through energy conservation, development and modernization of energy facilities, the introduction of modern high-performance technologies.

However, M.I. Mikhadyuk noted that neither hydro and wind power, nor involvement in the fuel balance of local fuels will not provide the needs of the country to the fullest.

Therefore, the construction of nuclear power plants - is the one project that will help to solve the problem is really serious significant increase energy security. NPP will allow to replace up to 5 billion m³ of natural gas from 21-22 billion m³, which today the Republic consumes. Nuclear energy will give a new impetus to the development of the country, its intellectual and industrial potential, allow to restrain the growth in electricity tariffs, and maybe even reduce them. In addition, in the event of unforeseen force majeure nuclear power plant will allow to ensure the stable operation of the Belarusian energy system.

Construction of a nuclear power plant - is not only a new qualitative leap in the development of the country, it is a completely new technology, new sectors of the national economy, which are created in this project, another level of training and responsibilities of staff, and other opportunities for the development of the region. In spite of the events that nowadays occur in Japan, nuclear power plant in Belarus is needed, stressed M.I. Mikhadyuk.[2, c.6]

In analyzing the events at the Japanese nuclear power plant, the chief engineer of GU "Directorate NPP construction» A.M. Bondarchuk noted that the Belarusian NPP is fundamentally impossible occurrence of an emergency situation like the one that occurred at the nuclear power plant "Fukushima-1".[2, c.7]

The power unit of the future nuclear power plant - high-security unit, which eliminates the possibility of the human factor, as happened at Chernobyl. All instructions for operating nuclear power plants are created with the

expectation that the control station will be automatic, and the interaction is reduced to a minimum. Thus, the project is being protected from human error.[2, с.8]

Deputy Minister of Energy, M.I. Mikhadyuk added that the level of training of personnel for nuclear power plants will be the highest in its class, and it is not even discussed. Much attention will be paid to psychophysical aspects of training. In particular, nuclear power plants, in addition to five shifts, working constantly, has the sixth, involved at full-scale simulator. Classes are will be mandatory even after the holidays and any other long break in production. Special staff psychologists will ensure that people with incompatible characters were not included in one shift. In short, the selection of staff is planned to hold strictly.

In conclusion, the Deputy Minister of the Republic of Belarus M.I. Mikhadyuk stressed that nuclear power - is a power of the 21st century. Even those countries that currently have an excess in oil and gas, decided to build nuclear power plants. Japan does not give up nuclear energy in Japan. The country will revive it with the application of new technologies and taking into account what happened.

Deputy Minister noted that the is no alternative to the construction of the Belarusian NPP - a nuclear power plant in Belarus is really needed. Entering NPP will breathe new life into the economy [2, с.9].

References

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